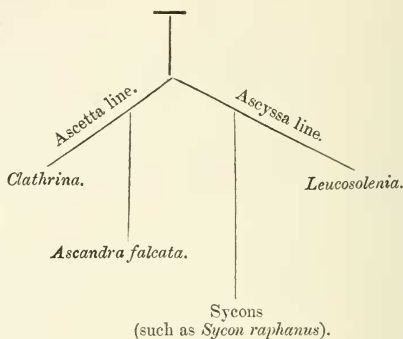


of characters in which *Leucosolenia* approaches *Sycon* seem to me indubitable proof of their genetic relationship, just as the characters of *Ascandra falcata* show it to be on quite a different line. The relations of the genera can best be indicated by the graphic method as a genealogical tree:—



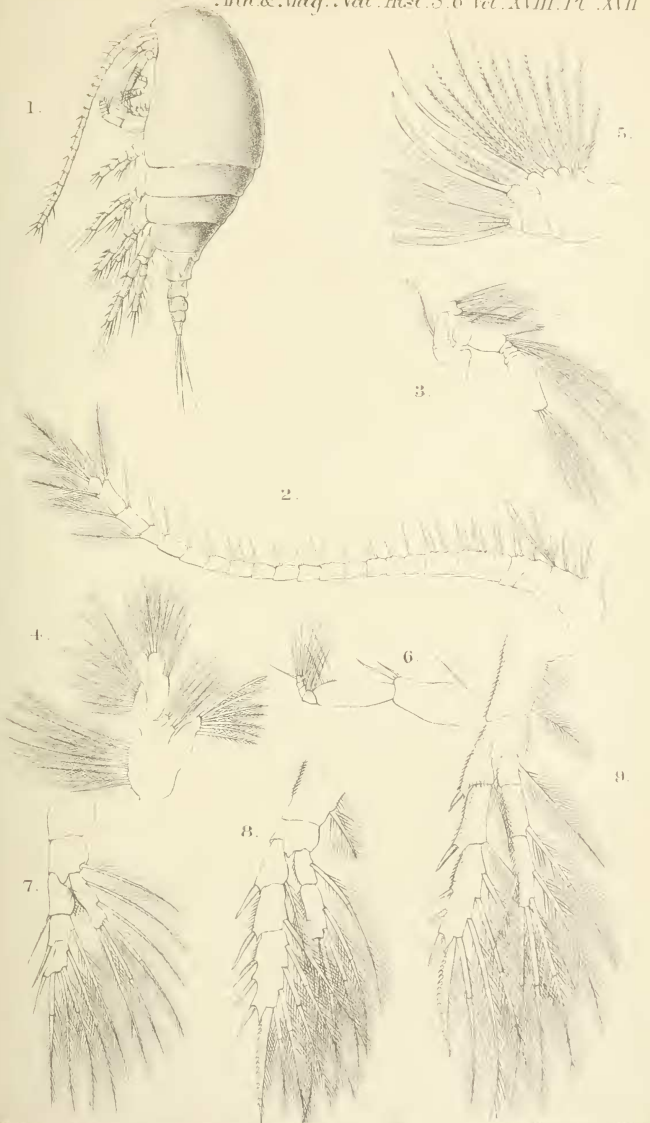
It seems to me an open question, however, whether there may not be amongst the Heterocoela—Sycons or Leucons—forms which are on the Ascetta line and which approach *Clathrina* or *Ascandra* in the same way that *Sycon raphanus* approaches *Leucosolenia*.

Oxford,  
October 1896.

LIV.—On *Scolecithrix hibernica*, a new Species of Copepod, with some Remarks on the Distribution of the Crustacea. By ANDREW SCOTT, Fisheries Assistant, University College, Liverpool.

[Plates XVII. & XVIII.]

*Description of the Species.*—*Female.* Length, exclusive of caudal setæ, 1.2 millim. ( $\frac{1}{20}$  inch). Body moderately robust; cephalothoracic segment large, nearly as long as the combined lengths of the remaining body-segments and abdomen; last segment of the body produced laterally on each side into spine-like processes. Antennules of moderate length, slender,

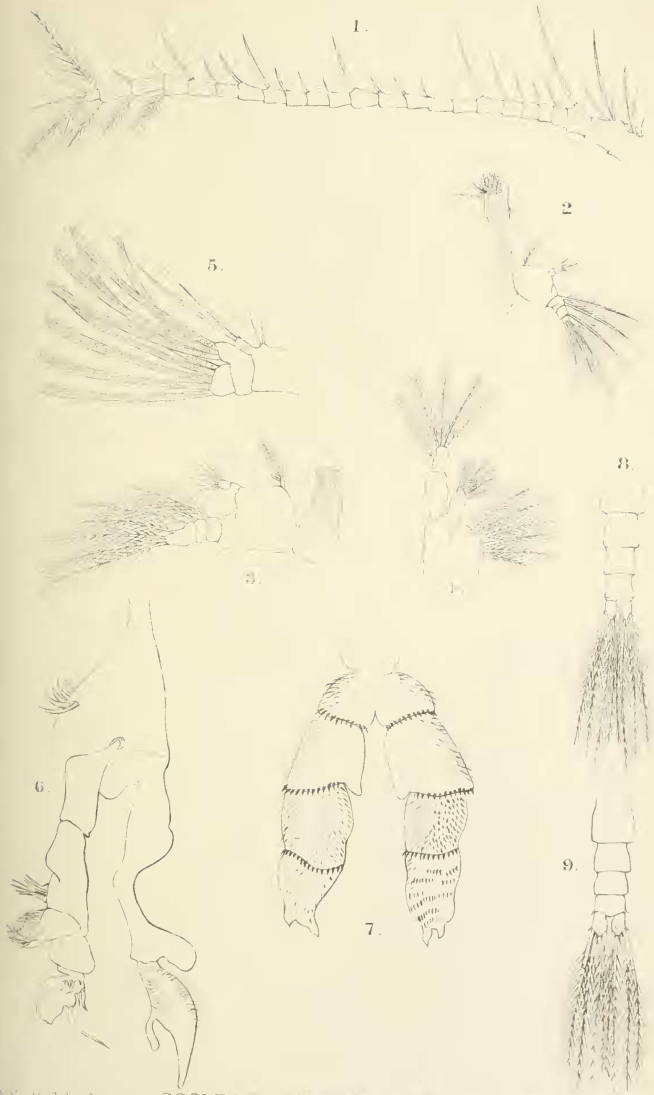


A. Scott del. J. D. Rat

*SOLLECITERIX HIBERNICA* n. sp.

W. H. Cresswell sculp.

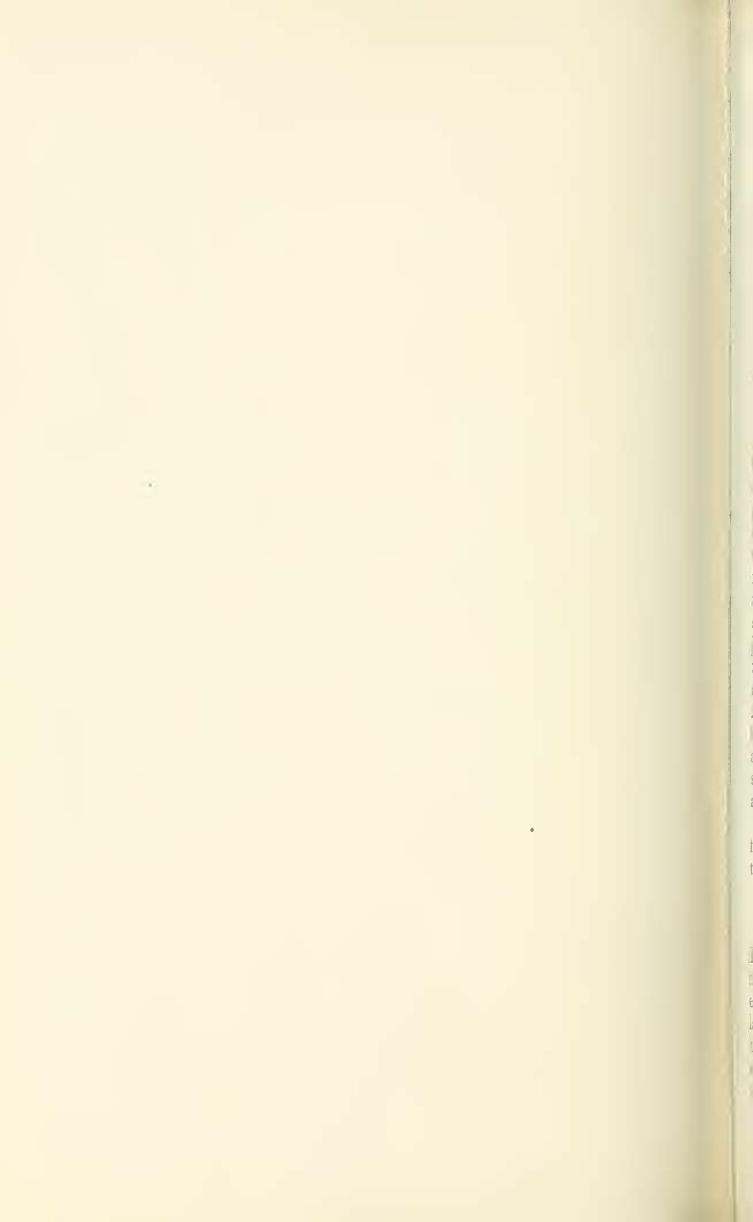




A Scott del ad rat

SCOLECTHRII HISPANICA: sp. n.

München in Br. 1841.



reaching to near the end of the body, and composed of four joints, the proportional lengths of which are shown by the formula—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	a
12.	10.	6.	6.	5.	5.	6.	10.	6.	6.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	8.	8.	8.	6.	9.	10.	4	

The joints are only sparingly setiferous, but the twenty-first and twenty-second have each one plumose seta on the distal end of the lower margin; the twenty-third bears two plumose setæ at the distal end—one on the lower and one on the upper margin—while the twenty-fourth joint is furnished with two plumose and two plain apical setæ; two short sensory filaments—one a little longer than the other—spring from the distal end of the upper margin of the second joint. Primary branches of the antennæ very short, two-jointed; secondary branches fully three times the length of the primary ones and composed of six joints, the third, fourth, and fifth joints being very short; both branches are furnished with a number of plumose setæ. Mandibles fairly well developed, the biting-part armed with a number of small teeth; palp small, two-branched, the upper branch very small and composed of two joints, the lower considerably larger and apparently four-jointed. Maxillæ well developed and somewhat similar to those of *S. danæ*; the foot-jaws also resemble those of that species. The inner branches of the first pair of feet are one-jointed, of the second two-jointed, of the third and fourth three-jointed, while the outer branches of all the four pairs are three-jointed. The female has no fifth pair of feet. Abdomen four-jointed; genital segment as long as the combined lengths of the second and third joints; second, third, and fourth joints of about equal length. Caudal stylets slightly longer than the last abdominal segment, length about equal to twice the breadth.

*Male.* Somewhat similar to the female, except in the following points:—The proportional lengths of the joints of the antennules differ slightly, as shown by the formula—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8.	8.	7.	4.	4.	4.	5.	8.	7.	6.	6.	7.	7.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.	6.	8.	6.	9.	9.	4

The mandibles are very small and somewhat rudimentary; the biting-part has apparently no teeth, but consists of an evenly rounded edge; the mandible-palp has the basal part larger than that of the female; the uppermost of the two branches is small and two-jointed, but the lower one is large and composed of three joints. The maxillæ are also very small and somewhat rudimentary. The anterior foot-jaws